there was a hand-car. The hand-car was placed on top and across the wagon body, and around it was placed the

About this time it was broad daylight, and Harlan started with the team for the crossing of the Rolling Fork. The stream was "belly-deep" to the horses. In order to direct the team, Harlan mounted the leader without saddle or equipments. On reaching the south bank the hand-car was placed on the railroad track, the ammunition loaded thereon, and then pushed to the man." top of the hill, thence down-grade to Sherman's Headquarters.

As Harlan was about to enter the stream, mounted on the leader.

A SPECIAL ARTIST of an illustrated paper was on hand to make a sketch of the perilous undertaking. This sketch would have been much more interesting if it had been destined to act a prominent part in the of the Supreme Court of the United States, and recognized as one of the most that august tribunal.

HOGS AS SNAKE-KILLERS. How 22 Porkers Vanquished an Army of

[Unlifornia Letter, New York Times.]

Ranch of the Reptiles.

The southern end of this State is noted for Is rattlesnakes, and many adventures are reof rattlesnakes and a bunch of bogs occurred a few days ago on John Lake's place, at the foot of the San Jacinto Mountain. This branch of the San Bernardino spur of the coast range has long been noted as the home and rendezvous of thousands of rattlesnakes of the dusky-brown species, which have been and dangerous. For years this mountain had been the terror and dread of the people of the vicinity, and it was seldom that any traveler or hunter had the temerity to cross the ridge nt or near a certain point, so numerous and deadly were the poisonous reptiles.

But all that has been changed, owing to the fact that John Lake has imported from North John had been so pestered and annoyed by the army of snakes which infested his cow ranch that he set his wits to work, and finally hit upon the plan of importing these lank and this species, and placed them in pens, where they were well fed and treated.

When the old man concluded that his muscular pets were sufficiently acclimated and at home he released them, and early in the morning, while it was yet cool and the snakes were half benumbed or asleep, he went up the mountains to a spot where he knew the reptiles dwelt by the thousand. All along the path he dropped ears of corn until he reached the side of the snake-pit, a sunken spot on the side of the mountain embracing about half an acre. Here he threw down a bushel of loose corn, and, with his boys, took shelter in a low tree. Within a few minutes the satisfied grunts of the porkers were heard, as they followed the trail of corn, until the whole drove of hogs broke into view from the

They came on until they arrived at the pit where they stood for a minute or two until the old boar, an immense fellow, came up, when he took the lead and went grunting down the bank into the pit. All the other members of the family followed, until the 22 hogs were in the small amphitheater of half an acre. By the time they had thoroughly cleaned up the corn the snakes, aroused by the heat of the morning sun and the noise of the porkers, began to appear from the crevices. A dozen, and then 20, then several bundred rattlers writhed their lithe bodies from their holes, and looked at the hogs with shining eyes and darting tongues. Two or three hogs, but they had not crawled more than 30 or 40 feet away from the crevices in the rocks before the old boar gave a shrill, infuriated squeal, when the whole drove of hogs was

among its enemies. their jaws and tramping them under foot, while the snakes shook their rattles and struck their enemies with their fangs. The fight raged for half an hour, a hog retreating for a moment's rest, and then recharging into the midst of the writhing mass, ripping and trampling the snakes until the ground was literally covered with their squirming bodies. At one time the old boar was almost covered their bites or their poison. He would reach or not. around, catch a snake in his jaws, throw it to the ground, and then hold it there with his feet until he tore its body to pieces. This he kept up for half an hour, retreating but once he went again. In less than an hour the hogs conquered, not one snake being left alive, except a few which had succeeded in regaining

the crevices before the hogs had flanked them. porkers lay down among the dead bodies of their enemies until they had sufficiently rested, when they again aroused themselves, and, led by the old boar, they began to root up and turn over the rocks, every now and then exposing a rattler which had hidden his Those that have no cheek pouches are proshake was tous exposed there was a rush, and in a jiffy that rattler was torn into little bits. In an hour and a half not a living snake could be found, and the hogs were, to all appearances, as sound and hearty as ever, Uncle John then picked up his feed sack and made a trail of corn back to the house, but the drove of hogs has remained in the mountains, coming home only to get a change of food. The hogs have cleaned out the snakes. Uncle John says that there were not less than 500 rattlers killed in the fight, and not one

Evading the Toll.

| New York Tribune.] The incident recorded of a cyclist evading toll by carrying his machine through the gate is not without an amusing precedent. The story is told in "The Autobiography of derkeeper to Mr. Maithand of Stanstead Park, Essex, who was reckoned the strongest man in Stanstead, was one day on the road to Stortford, mounted on his donkey. On reaching the turnpike gate just past Zion House he asked the pikeman how much would be charged for his donkey to walk through.

"Two pence," was the reply. "And how much do you charge for carrying a parce! through the gate?

"Nothing," said the pikeman, "Whoa!" cried Jo-lin, and, quietly dismounting, he deliberately slipped his head under the animal's belly, and, seizing his fore

MONKEYS.

Many Interesting Stories Told of the Little Animals Not Based on Facts.

The truth is that monkers are caricatures of human beings. The word ape, which means man, was applied to the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang outang and gibbon before the Darwinian was derived either from "manikin" or "homunculus," both of which mean "a funny little

Men find pleasure in observing specimens of this great family because in them they see grotesque counterfeits of themselves, and bepose, monkeys are always funny. Of all things, men like best to be amused.

The monkey suggests a man-a dwarfed, bright-red, like a ribbon. weazened old man, for all monkeys seem old, even the nursing babes in their mothers' arms. Some men are caricatures of their kind. Certain Africans and a European type of man display remarkable facial resemblance to monkeys, especially to the Old World macaknown that the saddleless outrider was ques, and many of the South American family. A chacma once on exhibition in a Chicago museum had such a humanlike countenance great war, and finally become a member that he constantly suggested to visitors the face of some unbandsome human acquaintance. Many tribes of people in India, equatorial Africa, Borneo, and Java believe the chatterlaborious and painstaking members of ing grinning animals to be real men who have voluntarily or through compulsion set themselves apart from their relatives who have the

Naturalists give the monkey a reputation it does not deserve by insisting that the playfulness and humor of youth are invariably suc-Battlers-Five Bundred in an Hour and a ceeded by viciousness in age. This conclusion Half-Uncle John Lake Ridding a Cow has been reached from a study of it in captivity, and in temperate and colder climates consump-

tion quickly seizes this child of tropic birth, In prison it is irritable because it is sick and dying. In its native home it becomes sedate, serious, and dignified with advancing years, ported with the reptiles. A desperate and | but affords no more evidence of ugliness of almost indescribable battle between a horde | temper than does the lord of creation in his

Equally slanderous are the stories that have een so freely circulated concerning the corrupt morals of the monkey; the vices suggested, where they exist, having been bught it by human preceptors, and not acqui. A by its own ribs, pull its whiskers, and roll it over like a natural depravity. Old Hanno, the Carthagenian, started a cock

looked upon with dread by hunters, because and bull story to the effect that certain they have always been exceedingly aggressive | monkeys chased after his freehooting followers, and pelted them with sticks and stones, which invention has come down through the ages with modifications to suit the credulity of the successive generations.

New, as a fact, man alone has recourse to other means of offense and defense than those afforded by nature. Like most fables, which travelers in all ages have had a fondness for palming off for veracious happenings, there is Carolina a bunch of long-nosed, long-legged a suggestion of a foundation for the fiction. hogs, which, from their clongated appearance, | Baboons, which usually live in hilly countries, have been dubbed "slugdiggers," Uncle when frightened, scamper off up hill at a terrific ed, and in so doing dislodge loose stones which may roll down upon their pursuers. So other monkeys, which are all arboreal in

their habits, will leap from branch to branch in their efforts to escape from their arch enemy, bony swine, which had the reputation of man, and in so doing will cause dead branches being inveterate enemies of the snake family. to fall upon the heads of the hunters below. He hauled over the mountains 22 big hogs of But they do not throw stones and sticks. Nor



CHIMPANZEE.

do monkeys throw cocoanuts at anybody. They are universally a greedy set of rascals, and uniwhich they can lay their hands. Another fallacy concerning the animal is that | propensities.

relating to its intelligence. However closely it hundred snakes, in a mass of slimy, surging | may resemble man anatomically, it is infinitely bodies, began to draw themselves toward the removed from him in intellect. The dog and the horse are much higher in the scale of knowledge, wisdom, and understanding,

domestication of the capine and equine, both of which have been man's intimate since the gart and the other to Berlin. latter has had a place upon earth. But does The scene which followed cannot be put in this afford explanation? If so, what of the savage nature of this beast has been greatly down. words. The few spectators would not have cow, and the sheep, and the goat, creatures exaggerated, and if the natives of Africa did missed the sight for a ranch. The hogs remarkably low in intelligence, that have also not stand in such awe of them there is no reason charged their enemies, picking them up in been the companions of man from time immemorial?

The plain troth about the monkey is that it is playful, imitative to some extent, may be affectionate-some species are remarkably sois intensely selfish, and a thief from its birth. key any appreciable idea of the ownership of rone. property. The best-traised animal affects to | But the spes, like the monkeys, do not long regard everything in sight as its own, if it covets the article. This it usually does, are creatures of warmth and sunshine, and with snakes, but he didn't appear to care for | whether the article can be of any service to it

in South America. They are of all sizes, from the gorilla, which may be larger than a man, to imagination of those who write them. the calliturix of South America, which is no larger than the squirrel. No Old World monfor a breath of air or a brief rest, when back | key bas a prehensile tail, and no New World monkey has cheek pouches.

Not all South American monkeys have prehensile tails, but all have a tail of some kind, which is altogether wanting in the higher apes, After vanquishing the army of snakes, the and nearly so in certain lower species of the Old World group. Some have most beautiful and varied colorings and markings, as the guenous, the callithrix, and the marmosets; others have great beards or heavy mane, and one species has a prodigiously long nose-the proboscis monkey.

body away from his porcine enemy. When a | vided with an extra stomach for the storage of food. No monkey ever had sufficient intelligence to build a nest or shelter for itself. Du Chailin and some other travelers to the contrary notwithstanding

All the great group, numbering several hundred varieties, live in trees, with the exception of the baboon. All of them are decidedly mischievous, and to the last one is as afraid of a the hogs did not follow, seeming to prefer the | snake as a Digger Indian of a bath. Innumerflesh of the snakes to the corn. Ever since able anecdotes might be told of the tricks and diabolism of these manikins of the forest.

Baboons affect human vices with man-like suggestiveness. Any one of this family will learn to chew tobacco, or eat it rather, within a week of captivity, while many instances are | captivity in the countries of the writers invariof record where they became drunk as a lord or ably refer to them as less intelligent and less a Jack tar on shore leave. They are shaped like a dog, have canine heads, and run precisely like that creature, except that they sel-

dom bound or jump. Despite their fierce appearance they are amiable enough, and only fight in self-defense. To this class belong the hamadryas, gelada, and they are shocked out of all gayety by the mandrill, etc., and they are probably the bigan English Gamekeeper." Joslin, the un- gest thieves in the world. In their native country they are the terror of fruit growers. whose orchards they approach by stealth in their native wilds, and who has observed the large, well-organized bands and make havoe, acuteness, intelligence, astuteness, and secret-

> An old Italian organ grinder in New York are the most mischievous, playful, and sagaowned a common baboon, which he had trained to steal its own provisions. Its favored method was to feign death in order to distract the notice of venders of fruit, and when it had suc- of all the Old World group, offering anything ceeded covertly approach the stand, where it

pouch full of dates, its favorite food, The amusement it occasioned usually saved it from the punishment it deserved. This written upon the wrinkles and lines of the scamp, however, came to woful grief at last. legs, lifted him off the ground carried him | One day when making off on Baxter street through the gate, and, remounting, trotted with a loaded pouch of dates a little terrier dog snipped its hind leg.

stiletto, which he buried to the hilt in the poor

brute before its owner could interfere. The monkeys about which Rudyard Kipling writes so charmingly, and yet with such indifing them. They are all Asiatic, and, the Hindoos protecting them, in many sections abound, to the constant menace of fields of rice and other grains.

One of this genus, the douc, a native of the woods of Cochin-China, was owned by a gentheory was conceived, while the word monkey | tleman in New Jersey, who prized it highly because of its gentleness as well as its great beauty. It had long, glossy, white whiskers brushed back from its naked, orange-colored face, and joining the black hair of the forehead. The head, neck and back were a grizzly gray, the thighs, fingers and toes black, the legs and cause, whether at play, quarrelling, or in re- ankles a bright-red, while the forearms, throat, legs and the tail were a pure white. The white of the throat was surrounded by a circle of



This beautiful creature formed a devoted attachment for a Maltage cat, which it teased to its own content, because pussy never resented its impertinences; it would drag grimalkin around by its tail, cuff its ears, poke it in the ball. One day a strange tomeat came to visit

edness, mistook him for its pet. The result was most disastrous, the visitor returning the douc's playful attacks with such vigor that its beauty was greatly marred for many days. Thenceforward it hated poor, innocent Maltese with a venom that was inextinguishable, so that the gentleman was constrained to keep the aforetimes friends utterly apart, to the evident surprise of the Maltese, which, not having seen the onslaught of the tomcat, was at a loss to understand the animos-

the douc's pet, and the monkey, which must

have been suffering from temporary nearsight-

ity of its quondom intimate. A Chicago citizen once owned a thumbless dobos ferracineus or bay monkey, which, like all of its family, was a native of Africa. The species is rare, and its owner prized it highly. This colobos was inordinately fond of fruit and wine, and more than once became ingloriously drunk from overindulgence in the latter when given by the master in larger quantities than usual under the delusion that

it would cure it of the habit. While a swift runner upon the ground, this pretty creature was an agile climber and a prodigious leaper from branch to branch, moving from tree to tree in its owner's capacious grounds with almost lightning-like rapidity. Cuffee, as it was termed, had an inveterate habit of teasing and worrying dogs. Its practice was to take a position on the fence near the front gate and lie in wait patiently until a canine came by, when, without warning, it would leap nimbly upon the poor creature's back, bury its sharp nails in the quivering flesh, and as quickly leap back to the fence. There was that human-like in its grin of satisfaction as its sharp little eyes followed the thoroughly frightened and yelping brute in a mad flight down the street.

A naval officer of the United States, traveling in Abyssinia, encountered several varieties of the guenous, a genus that pertains to equatorial Africa, all of which are noted for their beauty. They are saucy and full of infinite mischief, one of them once entering his tent in his absence and mixing up his medicines in a dreadful manner, the officer having left bottles of quinine, magnesia, aloes, etc., upon the

What bottles the merry sprite could not uncork it ruthlessly smashed, and all their contents, very precious in that disease-breeding country, were lost forever. The culprit was found an hour later at the foot of a palm tree, desperately sick from overdoses of the drugs, formly hold fast to all nuts and fruits upon The officer captured it, and would have made of it a pet but for its thieving and destructive

This guenon was choleric, but its anger soon passed. When enraged it had a manner of drawing back its ears like a dog in a passion. Macaques connect the guenous with the baboons, which end the Old World group that be-Naturalists ascribe this fact to the long gins with the gorilla. But two of the latter were ever taken alive to Europe, one to Stutt-

in the world why they might not be captured and shipped to other countries.

Chimpanzees have found their way to this country, and these are the most interesting and intelligent of the ape family. Orang outangs and gibbons may be seen in the larger collec-No man has yet been able to convey to a mon- tions of animals in America as well as in Eu-

survive captivity in colder countries. They chill weather speedily consigns them to death, Hunting stories told of fierce encounters with Monkeys are worshiped in India, and eaten gorillas, chimpanzees and orang outangs may generally be set down to the credit of the



America, although Africa is fairly well represented. European naturalists who have seen and studied the American monkeys only in playful than other members of the great family. These writers appear to forget that captive strange land. These children of the wild woods of the American tropics never fully recover from the pains and terrors of an ocean voyage,

chill and damp air of Europe. He who has seen them rollicking, leaping, riotously playing, chattering, and grinning in wantonly destroying what they do not eat or | iveness with which they make a raid upon |

cious creatures in all the earth. Their resemblance to man is absolutely startling, the baby chimpanzee, not the adult, alone, to compare with them. This resemblance bewould seize and quickly disappear with a check | comes more striking when, as consumption advances, the face grows pensive and melancholy, and seems to have the agony of a soul

> The writer shot one of these creatures, and one only, a coaita (Ateles paniscus), in a big forest a few miles distant from Para, in Brazil, and the memory of the deed still broods as an

These creatures are found in greatest num-

Thinking the fruit seller the offender, it bers along the upper waters of the Amazon, but | WEALTH OF THE STATES turned quickly about and sprang furiously they range nearly or quite to the Atlantic sea-upon the man, who, being an Italian, carried a coast. They have long, coarse, glossy-black hair, while their faces are a reddish flesh-color. They are thumbless, like the African colobos,

and exceedingly agile. The day was very hot, as all days are at Para, ference to fact, are the sacred animals, or the semnopitheci, as the naturalists persist in call- I finally placed my rifle to the shoulder and fired in a sort of desperation at a dusky creature, as it was flying through the air from one treetop to another. The distance was so great that the native guide attered a grunt of sur-prise, as well as of satisfaction, when the flight of the coaita was arrested and it tumbled headlong to the ground.

> Hastening to the spot, I reached forward my hand to seize it, but if life depended upon the act I could not have touched the creature. The word "murdered" seemed to be hissed into my stunned ears. The creature lay upon the damp ground with upturned face that was positively human, while a groan like that of a man burst forth from its thin lips.

> It required no imagination to endue it with humanity. In a moment it was dead, but that reproachful face, the tiny, paliid, innocent, suffering face, has been in dreaming and waking moments a thousand times since. The native suffered no qualms, even after eating, as he did, the major portion of the creature for his supper. The coaita is often seen in captivity in this country.

> The most curious of all the American family is the genus of howlers (mycetes). These creatures correspond, in a measure, to certain of the gibbons, which appear to sing in a sort of unison, while the howlers really do sing. They make a chorus whose swell runs out three or four miles in every direction, and causes an imaginative person to think that every beast of the forest is engaged in a deadly contest and putting forth his most tireless effort to frighten away his adversary by resounding cries.

> The howlers are among the more numerous of the South American genera, and offer several species for admiration. The Indians are very fond of them-dead, and make merciless war upon them. In fact, the natives are inordinately fond of any sort of monkey meat, which they will eat three times a day, or oftener if they can get it. The howlers are the largest of the New World monkeys, being three feet long, exclusive of their ample prehensile tails.

The lagothryxes offer a species, the caparro, whose features are startingly like those of a negro, the head being round and large, while the face is coon in its blackness, and entirely naked. It is scarcely more than half the length of the howler, but it is said, unlike all other South American monkeys, to frequently stand upon its hind legs, and when it does its resembiance to the negro is complete.

Indians hunt and kill it with a blowpipe, out of which they shoot little poisoned arrows. The caparros travel about a great deal, chiefly from tree to tree, and on these journeys the mothers carry their young upon their backsnot on their arms, as the ordinary practice of monkey mothers.

Probably the most intelligent and certainly the most tractable of all the American monkeys is the chameck, a native of Brazil. It soon learns to recognize and love its master, and is capable of superior training. The creature is 185. over the body and limbs, and being nearly uniformly black in color. Like all of the New World monkeys thus far named, its tail is its fifth hand, and, indeed, is far more useful than any one of the other four.

Representatives of the large families of spider and capuchin monkeys are what one sees most in collections in the United States. They \$180,000,000. offer great variety in coloring and size, but are by no means the handsomest or most intelligent | grass land, blooded horses, and tobacco, is

The capuchins are red-faced, round-headed,

small, active, graceful, and long-tailed. They conclude the prehensile-tailed grouping, and are followed by the dainty and exceedingly pretty squirrel monkeys, the highest type of which is the golden-haired chrysothrix. The night monkeys and those queer-looking \$228,154,432. creatures, the marmosetos, end the list, the

ciers, because of their winning and affectionate | tion of \$156,100,202. Monkeys are-well, monkeys. They look like men, and some of them behave better than certain members of human society. Unless one have a deep-seated fellow-feeling for all creatures of God, he had better be content with oc-

casional visits to the monkeys in the gardens Too constant association with them is rather trying to one's patience, and the amusingness estimated at only \$30,938,309. of their tricks, which are usually repetitions, does not repay one for the mischief they do, or the petulance they exhibit. Take them all in all, man has no special reason for showing pride in trying to trace a family relationship with them. The monkey opinion of this matter is yet to be expressed, however .- Chicago

Coasting Down Mt. Washington,

"We rode pneumatic safeties of the best make, but they were unprovided with brakes. The result was that, when the grade became, as it did at times, steep, our wheels attained an absolutely uncontrolable momentum. At such times the only thing we could do was to steer for the first heap of sand or clump of huckleberry bushes that hove in sight, and America is yet to greet the first one. The sail into it with our eyes shut tight and head

"Thus we proceeded on our extraordinary way, and I doubt not that the Old Man in the mountains grinned sardonically as he took note of the Professor's apparel, which after every charge became more and more 'promiscuous,' until it dwindled into shreds. When within a mile of our destination our wheels again began to get beyond our control, but we were so near the foot that we decided not to try to stop them. So down we flew at a fearful rate, when at the end of a long curve 1880, the increase was 45 per cent.; and bewe saw ahead in the dim light two four-horse mountain wagons passing each other and taking up the entire road. Neither of us said a word, but we slid off our wheels, and were hurled through the bushes down the 20-foot Monkeys that are seen in museums and me- gravel embankment, and through the trees nageries in this country are chiefly from South down the steep mountain slope. Meanwhile the bicycles were running riot. The Professor's went over the embankment and flew along with increasing momentum, until with a hop, skip and a jump and a farewell somersault, it disappeared over the ledge, and we saw it no more. The Professor himself was badly stunned, but we brought him to, going down in the wagon, and beyond a couple of tender ankles, a lame shoulder and various cuts and bruises, he arrived at the base in, as he expressed it, 'pretty fair form.' "

'It seems strange that every passenger on board the train which was wrecked should have perished in the burning cars?"

"Well, you see, the majority of them escaped in the first place and were congregated beside the track, attending to the wounded or watching the flames, when Jawsmith, the life insurance agent, mounted a convenient bowlder and announced that he would occupy the time till the arrival of the relief train by making a few appropriate and timely remarks on the subject of life insurance. Thereupon the whole company cried out in a loud voice and rushed right back into Judah cannot sing the songs of Israel in a the blazing wreck, mercifully carrying the wounded with them."

> "And Jawsmith?" "Oh, he rushed in after them to finish his remarks."

I Can't Sleep

Is the complaint of many at this season. The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a feverish and unhealthy condition. The nerves may be restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cine will also create an appetite, and tone ing sleep and vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently The reverence with which we cling to arms in the public eye to-day,

Massachusetts is One of the Richest-New York the Wealthiest.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] New Mexico is worth \$14,675,209 The State of Maine is worth \$235,978,716. The State of Vermont is worth \$86,806,775. The State of Kansas is worth \$160,891,689. The State of Arkansas is valued at \$86,409,-

The value of Montana, mines and all, is \$18,689,802. Wyoming was at the last census worth \$13,621,829.

Nevada has an assessed valuation of \$29,-The assessors of 1890 rated Michigan at

Maryland has an assessed valuation of

\$497,307,675. New York has \$28,000,000 invested private libraries. The assessed valuation of New Hampshire

Arizona's territory and resources are valued at \$9,270,214. Idaho has the least nominal valuation, being only \$6,440,876.

s \$205,586,805.

The clocks in the country are estimated to number 14,000,000. The little State of Delaware might be bought for \$59,951,643. South Carolina's wealth of all kinds is es-

timated at \$133,560,135 In 1891 there were \$407,000,000 in gold and \$59,000,000 in silver. Oregon, with all its resources, is estimated to be worth \$52,522,084.

The State of Louisiana, sugar plantations and all, is worth \$130, 162, 439. The State of Colorado was estimated at the last census at \$74,471,693.

Washington, including real and personal property, is valued at \$28,810,693. The great State of California was valued by the assessors of 1890 at \$584,578,086. Utah, including the improvements made by the Mormons, is worth \$24,775,279.

In 1880 over \$2,000,000,000 worth of propcrty was legally exempt from taxation. The Dakotas were rated in the 11th census as having a wealth of \$20,321,530.

West Virginia's wealth, mostly in real estate and mines, is valued at \$146,991,688. Indiana is a very rich State, its property of all kinds reaching a total of \$727,815,131. The Lone Star State of Texas has in it

enormous territory a wealth of \$320,364,515. The State of Alabama, including cotton fields and iron mines, is worth \$122,867,228. The State of Iowa, including its farm land and manufactories, is worth \$398,671,251.

The wealth of Wisconsin of all kinds, including the pine forests, amounts to \$406,303,-

striking, and, indeed, very pretty for a monkey, In 1891 the total assets of the savings notices? Answer. We do not know. Such adthe fur being long and falling down gracefully banks of the United States were \$1,855,000,- judications should be classed, and they are so

> and furniture. The shoe leather annually worn out by the people of the United States is said to cost

> The State of Kentucky, including blue worth \$370,743,384. The State of Illinois is one of the wealthiest

ing \$786,616,394. The three sections of Tennessee-east, west, and middle-are valued by the assessor at North Carolina, although a large part of its

latter always a favorite among monkey fan- | territory is uncultivatable land, has a valua-In 1880 the approximate wealth of the country was \$43,642,000,000, an average of \$870 to each individual.

The State of Connecticut is enormously rich in comparison to its size, having an assessed valuation of \$327,177,385. The State of Florida has a smaller valua-

Minnesota has developed more rapidly than any other Northwestern State. Its assessed valuation is \$258,028,687. The State of Georgia has developed greatly since the war, the estimate now reaching the

respectable total of \$251,963,124. Missouri ranks high among the Western States: the assessed valuation of real and personal property being \$561,939,771. The State of Ohio comes very close to Pennsylvania in the matter of wealth, having an

assessed value of \$1,534,360,508. In 1890 the census reports estimated that the wealth of the country was about \$62,600, 000,000, or nearly \$1,000 per head. The District of Columbia, not including the

Government buildings and public works, has an assessed valuation of \$99.401,787. Rhode Island, in proportion to size and population, is among the richest of our Commonwealths, being assessed at \$252,536,673. Massachusetts is one of the richest of the States, having a valuation of real and per-

sonal property amounting to \$1,584,756,802. Virginia is not so wealthy as before the war; at least, in the estimate of the first families, but still has a valuation of \$318,-331,441. Between 1850 and 1860 the wealth of this country increased 126.5 per cent.; in the next decade, between 1860 and 1870, it had increased 85.5 per cent.; between 1870 and

tween 1880 and 1890 the increase amounted to 43.6 per cent. Mississippi, from being one of the poorest. has attained excellent rank among the Southern States. Its wealth is valued at \$110,-

It is estimated from the returns of the 11th census that 95 per cent, of the wage-earners of this country own less than \$10,000 each. New York is the wealthiest of the States. The value of its real and personal property reaches the enormous aggregate of \$2,651,

In wealth Pennsylvania ranks next to New York, having an assessed valuation of \$1,683,459,016, owing largely to the enormous manufactures carried on within the limits of this Co umonwealth.

Ancient Traditions and Military Weapons.

[North American Review.]

Ancient traditions are clung to most per-

sistently in the selection of military weapons. In modern cavalry armament we find the saber and lance a modification of the ancient sword and spear, adhered to with a pertinacity for which it is difficult to account on rational grounds. Let us fancy two soldiers in the mounted service, equally brave, one thoroughly trained to handle the saber, and the other an accomplished revolver shot; station them 100 yards apart and let them advance toward each other, at any gait, with hostile intent; can anyone for an instant expect but one result; the man with the saber would certainly be destroyed before he could arrive in striking distance of his enemy, armed with the revolver. Suppose instead of selecting two men we made the number 10, 20, or 1,000; is there any reasonable ground to suppose the result would differ materially in illustrating the superiority of the revolver over the saber? To exemplify this in another form : let us suppose that a saber cut over the head, or a thrust through the body is equal to a wound from a revolver builet, and for the sake of argument we will allow the man with saber to arrive within 10 feet of his enemy with the revolver; we will assume that 10 seconds are required for a "sabreur" to successfully feeds them upon pure blood and this medi- carve one man and get within striking distance, about three and a half or four feet, of up the system and thus give sweet refresh- another. We know that it is a very ordinary feat for a good revolver shot, mounted, to fire five shots in five seconds and hit the size of a man every time at a distance of 10 feet, and this with his horse at a full run. ancient might well make a wise soldier Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, laugh, were its effects not so pernicious as sometimes to make a good soldier ween. OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

C. A. L., Harrison, Me. - Is it true that the Department of the Interior has made a ruling that no pension under the old law shall be allowed on a new or additional disability unless there should be proof as to medical treatment for same in the service; i. e., a hospital record of it or the testimony of a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon? Answer. We are not aware that such a ruling has in terms been made, but it is our observation that it is in effect the practice of the Interior Department to in such cases deny title to additional pension where the testimony referred to cannot be furnished or where medical treatment at date of return ; home cannot be furnished. We do not believe that it is the policy of the Department to commit itself to any positive ruling on the subject, but that it will leave each case to be settled on the facts presented in it, governed, however, substantially by the practice above alluded to. W. S. D., Call, Fla. - Please inform me if the Secretary of the Interior has ruled that widows of soldiers of the late war who had a prior service in the Confederate army or pavy are not entitled to pension under the act of June 27, 1890? Answer, Yes, he has so ruled, subject to the exception that if the service in the Confederate forces can be shown, to his satisfaction, to have been involuntary, that such involuntary service will be held to not defeat title. Such service will in general be held to have been voluntary, and we believe that in very few, if any, cases will it be conceded by the Secretary that the service in the Confederate forces was involuntary to that degree neces-

sary to take the case out of the prohibition laid down by Sec. 4716 R. S. U. S. T. E. H., Seymour, Conn. - 1. What was the act of March 3, 1863, as regards soldiers? 2. What was the call of the President of Oct. 17, 1863? Answer. 1. In substance it provided that persons drafted to the service for nine months, and who should enlist for one year, should have a bounty of \$50. It further provided that every non-commissioned officer or other person who has or who shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States within two years from the date of enlistment by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same class of persons who are discharged after a service of two years. 2. For 300,000

Mrs. M. M., Lima, Ohio.-If a soldier husband becomes insane and is taken to the asyium, and while there gets a divorce, can his widow get a pension if she marries again? Answer. We are not at all sure that we understand your question; in the first place, it would be an unusual proceeding for an insane man to succeed in getting a divorce; but if one were secured, and if valid, then he would leave no widow unless he married again, as a divorced woman is not the widow of the man from whom she was divorced. If the marriage between the soldier and his wife was dissolved New Jersey is by no means poor. Its real by proper judicial decree, that ended all rights and personal property is valued at \$702,518,- of a pensionable character.

W. C., Traverse City, Mich.-Please explain why it is that when my pension was reduced from \$10 to \$6 and when similar reductions are made in other cases, that these reductions are classed as increases in the public press It is stated that the hotels of New York | the term applied to them by the Pension Bu City have \$20,000,000 invested in tableware reau. Reissues are made to increase a pension or to refuce one, and it may be your observation that at present the majority of reissues are to reduce instead of to increase the penson. T. J. W., Flemington, W. Va .- Please answer through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the following question: About 1873 a soldier in the employ of a railroad company fell from a bridge and was killed, leaving three children under

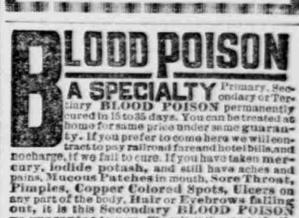
the age of 16 years. Are they now entitled to of the Western States. Its valuation reach- pension under any law? Answer? No. W. G., Dayton, Tenn.-If a widow pensioner remarries and then is divorced from the person she remarried, can she, by applying for restoration of pension, get back on the pension-roll? Austoer. No; not unless the last marriage is decreed to be void ab initio. If the second marriage was valid for any period of time, then she cannot be restored to the pension roll.

J. G. W., Crane Eater, Ga. - Where a pensioner is notified that his pension under the act of June 27, 1890, will stop on account of his having had a service in the Confederate army, will his pension be continued if he can prove that he was conscripted to the rebel army and then escaped at the earliest opportunity and joined the Union army? Answer. It will be continued tion than most of the Southern States, being if he can satisfy the Pension Bureau that the Confederate service was not voluntary.

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WANTED-ADDRESSES.

C. I. KNAPP, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Charles J. Knapp, either living or dead, if anyone knows. He served in Battery B. 2d Pa. Heavy Artiflery, during the war, and if living would now be in his 48th year. On Aug. 8th, 1872, he left Gwego, N. Y. to go to Great Bend, Pa. Since that time we have had no tidings from him. He was fair complexion, blue eyes, light, curiy hair, has a scar on one wrist think it is the left. Who knows him. 727-86

WANTED—By Sallie Stevenson, Frank lin Theater, Norfolk, Va.—Information as to death, and where occurred, of Charles Gates, Co. G. 3d N. V. Cav. Last six months of service in Suffolk, Va., as Commissary Clerk, where he was mustered out in 1865. He

was a native of Oneonta, N. Y. WANTED-The whereabouts or the postoffice adbefore marriage was Emily E. Taylor; last heard from they resided at Edwardsville, Id. If this meets the eye of them or anyone knowing them or their address,

please write me at Campbell, Dunklin County, Mo. An old blind soldier—Aaron M. Taylor. 731-24

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